

9-9-101. Title -- Definitions.

(1) This chapter is known as the "Utah Division of Indian Affairs Act."

(2) (a) As used in this chapter, "division" means the Utah Division of Indian Affairs created in Section 9-9-102.

(b) As used in this part, "Indian tribe" or "tribe" means a tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Amended by Chapter 50, 1999 General Session

9-9-102. Division of Indian Affairs created -- Supervision by department.

(1) There is created within the department a Utah Division of Indian Affairs.

(2) The division shall be under the administration and general supervision of the department.

Amended by Chapter 50, 1999 General Session

9-9-103. Purpose.

The division shall:

(1) develop programs that will allow Indian citizens residing on or off reservations an opportunity to share in the progress of Utah;

(2) promote an atmosphere in which Indian citizens are provided alternatives so that individual citizens may choose for themselves the kinds of lives they will live, both socially and economically;

(3) promote programs to help the tribes and Indian communities find and implement solutions to their community problems; and

(4) promote government-to-government relations between the state and tribal governments.

Amended by Chapter 50, 1999 General Session

9-9-104. Duties and powers.

(1) The division shall:

(a) have all of the functions, powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities granted to it by this chapter;

(b) staff those committees or boards as specified in this chapter; and

(c) in accordance with policies set by state government, coordinate relations between:

(i) the state;

(ii) tribal governments;

(iii) other Indian groups; and

(iv) federal agencies.

(2) The division may:

(a) contract with public and private entities to provide services or facilities;

(b) acquire and hold funds or other property for the administration of the

programs outlined in this chapter;

(c) make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, that are necessary to carry out the duties of the division;

(d) accept gifts, grants, devises, and property, in cash or in kind, for the benefit of Indians; and

(e) apply or dispose of those gifts, grants, devises, and property received under Subsection (2)(d) for the use and benefit of Indians within the state.

Amended by Chapter 382, 2008 General Session

9-9-104.5. Meetings with Tribal Leaders and Native American Indian organizations.

(1) The division shall meet regularly with:

(a) elected officials of Indian Tribal Nations located in whole or in part in the state; or

(b) individuals designated by elected officials of the Indian Tribal Nations described in Subsection (1)(a).

(2) (a) Subject to Section 9-9-104.6, at least six times each year, the division shall coordinate and attend a joint meeting of the representatives of tribal governments listed in Subsection (2)(b) for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of state and tribal governments in meeting the needs of the Native American Indians residing in Utah.

(b) (i) The representatives to be included in the meeting described in Subsection (2)(a) shall be elected officials, serve as representatives for their entire elected term, and be selected as follows:

(A) as a nonvoting member, an elected official of the Navajo Nation, Window Rock, Arizona, selected by the Navajo Nation, if the Navajo Nation chooses to select an elected official;

(B) the Navajo Nation council delegate that represents the Utah Navajo Chapters, as defined in Section 35A-8-1702, if the council delegate resides in San Juan County, Utah, or if the council delegate does not reside in San Juan County, Utah, a president of a Utah Navajo Chapter selected by the presidents of the Utah Navajo Chapters;

(C) an elected official of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation selected by the Uintah and Ouray Tribal Business Committee;

(D) an elected official of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah selected by the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Tribal Council;

(E) an elected official of the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation that resides in Utah or Idaho selected by the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation Tribal Council;

(F) an elected official of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute selected by the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation Tribal Council;

(G) an elected official of the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians selected by the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indian Tribal Executive Committee;

(H) as a nonvoting member, an elected official of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Colorado, selected by the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Nation, if the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Nation chooses to select an elected official;

(I) an elected official of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe that resides in Utah selected by the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Council; and

(J) an elected official of the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, residing in Utah or Arizona, selected by the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribal Council.

(ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(b)(i), if an elected official of an Indian Tribal Nation provides notice to the division, the Indian Tribal Nation may designate an individual other than the elected official selected under Subsection (2)(b)(i) to represent the Indian Tribal Nation at an individual meeting held under Subsection (2)(a).

(iii) A majority of voting members listed in Subsection (2)(b)(i) constitutes a quorum for purposes of a meeting held under Subsection (2)(a). An action of a majority of voting members present when a quorum is present constitutes action of the representatives for purposes of a meeting described in Subsection (2)(a).

(c) (i) A meeting held in accordance with Subsection (2)(a) is subject to Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

(ii) A meeting of representatives listed in Subsection (2)(b) is not subject to the requirements of Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, notwithstanding whether it is held on the same day as a meeting held in accordance with Subsection (2)(a) if:

(A) the division does not coordinate the meeting described in this Subsection (2)(c)(ii);

(B) no state agency participates in the meeting described in this Subsection (2)(c)(ii);

(C) a representative receives no per diem or expenses under this section for attending the meeting described in this Subsection (2)(c)(ii) that is in addition to any per diem or expenses the representative receives under Subsection (2)(d) for attending a meeting described in Subsection (2)(a); and

(D) the meeting described in this Subsection (2)(c)(ii) is not held:

(I) after a meeting described in Subsection (2)(a) begins; and

(II) before the meeting described in Subsection (2)(c)(ii)(D)(I) adjourns.

(d) A representative of a tribal government that attends a meeting held in accordance with Subsection (2)(a) may not receive compensation or benefits for the representative's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:

(i) Section 63A-3-106;

(ii) Section 63A-3-107; and

(iii) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

(e) For a meeting described in Subsection (2)(a), only the individuals described in Subsection (2)(b) may receive per diem and expenses, as provided in Subsection (2)(d).

(3) The division may meet as necessary with Native American Indian groups other than tribal governments representing the interests of Native American Indians who are citizens of the state residing on or off reservation land.

Amended by Chapter 203, 2013 General Session

**9-9-104.6. Participation of state agencies in meetings with tribal leaders --
Contact information.**

(1) For at least three of the joint meetings described in Subsection 9-9-104.5(2)(a), the division shall coordinate with representatives of tribal governments and the entities listed in Subsection (2) to provide for the broadest participation possible in the joint meetings.

(2) The following may participate in all meetings described in Subsection (1):

(a) the chairs of the Native American Legislative Liaison Committee created in Section 36-22-1;

(b) the governor or the governor's designee;

(c) (i) the American Indian-Alaskan Native Health Liaison appointed in accordance with Section 26-7-2.5; or

(ii) if the American Indian-Alaskan Native Health Liaison is not appointed, a representative of the Department of Health appointed by the executive director of the Department of Health; and

(d) a representative appointed by the chief administrative officer of the following:

(i) the Department of Human Services;

(ii) the Department of Natural Resources;

(iii) the Department of Workforce Services;

(iv) the Governor's Office of Economic Development;

(v) the State Office of Education; and

(vi) the State Board of Regents.

(3) (a) The chief administrative officer of the agencies listed in Subsection (3)(b) shall:

(i) designate the name of a contact person for that agency that can assist in coordinating the efforts of state and tribal governments in meeting the needs of the Native Americans residing in the state; and

(ii) notify the division:

(A) who is the designated contact person described in Subsection (3)(a)(i); and

(B) of any change in who is the designated contact person described in Subsection (3)(a)(i).

(b) This Subsection (3) applies to:

(i) the Department of Agriculture and Food;

(ii) the Department of Heritage and Arts;

(iii) the Department of Corrections;

(iv) the Department of Environmental Quality;

(v) the Department of Public Safety;

(vi) the Department of Transportation;

(vii) the Office of the Attorney General;

(viii) the State Tax Commission; and

(ix) any agency described in Subsection (2)(c) or (d).

(c) At the request of the division, a contact person listed in Subsection (3)(b) may participate in a meeting described in Subsection (1).

(4) (a) A participant under this section who is not a legislator may not receive compensation or benefits for the participant's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses as allowed in:

(i) Section 63A-3-106;
(ii) Section 63A-3-107; and
(iii) rules made by the Division of Finance according to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

(b) Compensation and expenses of a participant who is a legislator are governed by Section 36-2-2 and Legislative Joint Rules, Title 5, Legislative Compensation and Expenses.

Amended by Chapter 387, 2014 General Session

9-9-105. Division director.

(1) The executive director of the department shall appoint the director of the division with the approval of the governor.

(2) The director shall be a person knowledgeable in the field of Indian affairs and experienced in administration.

Amended by Chapter 190, 1992 General Session

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-107. Division report.

The department shall include a report of the division's operations and recommendations in the annual written report described in Section 9-1-208.

Amended by Chapter 371, 2014 General Session

9-9-108. Investments.

Funds not allocated for use by the division shall be invested in accordance with Section 51-7-11.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-201. Assumption by state of criminal and civil jurisdiction over Indians and Indian territory.

The state of Utah hereby obligates and binds itself to assume criminal and civil jurisdiction over Indians and Indian territory, country, and lands or any portion thereof within this state in accordance with the consent of the United States given by the Act of Congress of April 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 78-80 (Public Law 284, 90th Congress), to the extent authorized by that act and this chapter.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-202. Special elections on acceptance or retrocession of state jurisdiction.

(1) State jurisdiction acquired or retroceded pursuant to this chapter with respect to criminal offenses or civil causes of action shall be applicable in Indian country only where the enrolled Indians residing within the affected area of the Indian country accept

state jurisdiction or request its retrocession by a majority vote of the adult Indians voting at a special election held for that purpose.

(2) These special elections shall be called pursuant to federal law.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

**9-9-203. Acceptance or rejection of cession of state jurisdiction --
Proclamation by governor.**

(1) If the governor receives a resolution signed by the majority of any tribe, tribal council, or other governing body duly recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of any tribe, community, band or group in the state certifying the results of a special election expressly ceding criminal or civil jurisdiction of the Indian tribe, community, band, or group or its lands or any portion thereof to the state of Utah within the limits authorized by federal law, he shall either accept or reject the cession of jurisdiction within 60 days.

(2) If the governor accepts jurisdiction, he shall issue a proclamation within 60 days to the effect that civil or criminal jurisdiction shall apply, subject to the limitations of this chapter, to all Indians and all Indian territory, country, lands or any portion thereof of the Indian body involved to the extent authorized by the resolution. Failure to issue the proclamation within the time prescribed is considered a rejection of the assumption of jurisdiction.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-204. Criminal jurisdiction.

The state of Utah shall assume jurisdiction over offenses as set forth in this chapter, committed by or against Indians in the lands described in each tribal resolution 60 days after issuance of the governor's proclamation to the same extent it has jurisdiction over offenses committed elsewhere within the state. The criminal laws of the state shall have the same force and effect within these lands as they have elsewhere within the state.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-205. Civil jurisdiction.

The state of Utah shall assume jurisdiction over civil causes of action as set forth in this chapter, between Indians or to which Indians are parties in the lands described in each tribal resolution 60 days after issuance of the governor's proclamation to the same extent it has jurisdiction over civil causes of action as elsewhere within the state. The civil laws of the state shall have the same force and effect within these lands as they have elsewhere within the state, except as otherwise provided by this chapter.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

**9-9-206. State jurisdiction subject to provisions of federal law and
resolution of tribe.**

The jurisdiction assumed pursuant to this chapter is subject to the limitations and

provisions of the federal Act of Congress of April 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 78-80 (Public Law 284, 90th Congress), and the specific limitations set forth in each resolution ceding jurisdiction to the state, both as to geographical area and subject matter.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-207. Retrocession of state jurisdiction -- Proclamation by governor.

(1) The state of Utah hereby obligates and binds itself to retrocede all or any measure of the criminal or civil jurisdiction acquired by it pursuant to this chapter whenever the governor receives a resolution from a majority of any tribe, tribal council, or other governing body duly recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of any Indian tribe, community, band or group in this state, certifying the results of a special election and expressly requesting the state to retrocede jurisdiction over its people or lands or any portion thereof within the limits authorized by the Act of Congress of April 11, 1968, 82 Stat., 78-80 (Public Law 284, 90th Congress).

(2) The governor shall issue within 60 days a proclamation to the effect that jurisdiction has been retroceded for all these Indians and all Indian territory, country, lands or any portion thereof.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-208. Limitations on state authority with respect to property and rights of Indians.

Nothing in this chapter:

(1) authorizes the alienation, encumbrance, or taxation of any real or personal property, including water rights belonging to any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community that is held in trust by the United States or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States;

(2) authorizes the regulation of the use of this property in a manner inconsistent with any federal treaty, agreement, or statute or with any regulation made pursuant to them;

(3) confers jurisdiction upon the state to adjudicate, in probate proceedings or otherwise, the ownership or right to possession of this property or any interest in it; or

(4) enlarges, diminishes, or deprives any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community of any right, privilege, or immunity afforded under federal treaty, agreement, statute, or executive order with respect to Indian land grants, hunting, trapping, or fishing or the control, licensing, or regulation of these.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-209. Tribal ordinance or custom given full force and effect.

Any tribal ordinance or custom adopted by an Indian tribe, band, or community in the exercise of any authority that it may possess shall, if not inconsistent with any applicable civil law of the state, be given full force and effect in the determination of civil causes of action.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-210. Criminal jurisdiction of state over hunting, trapping, or fishing offenses on reservations -- "Indian reservation" defined.

As used in this part, "Indian reservation" means:

- (1) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights of way running through the reservation; and
- (2) all Indian allotments, to which the Indian titles have not been extinguished, including rights of way, thereon.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-211. Hunting, trapping, or fishing on reservation a misdemeanor.

Any person who, without lawful authority or permission from constituted tribal authorities, willfully and knowingly goes upon any real property within an Indian reservation belonging to any Indian, or any Indian tribe, band, or community, that is held in trust by the United States or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States, for the purpose of hunting, trapping, or fishing thereon, or for the removal of game, peltries, or fish therefrom, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and all game, fish and peltries in his possession shall be forfeited to the tribe.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-212. Jurisdiction of tribe over hunting, trapping, or fishing offenses by member.

This chapter does not extend to offenses committed by an enrolled member of a federally recognized Indian tribe who is subject to the law of the tribe having jurisdiction of the Indian reservation, or in any case where the exclusive jurisdiction over the offense is, or may be, secured to the Indian tribes respectively.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-213. Concurrent state and federal jurisdiction over hunting, trapping, or fishing offenses on reservations.

(1) With respect to any of the offenses enumerated in this chapter, over which federal courts may have lawful jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of the courts of the state of Utah shall be concurrent and not exclusive.

(2) It shall be the duty of the courts of the state of Utah to order delivery to the proper authorities of the federal government for prosecution, any offender, there to be dealt with according to law or regulations authorized by law, where such authorities consent to exercise jurisdiction lawfully vested in them over the said offender.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 241, 1992 General Session

9-9-401. Short title.

This part is known as the "Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act."

Enacted by Chapter 286, 1992 General Session

9-9-402. Definitions.

As used in this part:

- (1) "Antiquities Section" means the Antiquities Section of the Division of History.
- (2) "Burial site" means a natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture individual human remains are deposited.
- (3) "Cultural affiliation" means that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present day Indian tribe and an identifiable earlier group.
- (4) "Director" means the director of the Division of Indian Affairs.
- (5) "Division" means the Division of Indian Affairs.
- (6) "Indian tribe" means a tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.
- (7) "Lineal descendant" means the genealogical descendant established by oral or written record.
- (8) "Native American" means of or relating to a tribe, people, or culture that is indigenous to the United States.
- (9) "Native American remains" means remains that are Native American.
- (10) (a) "Nonfederal land" means land in the state that is not owned, controlled, or held in trust by the federal government.
 - (b) "Nonfederal land" includes:
 - (i) land owned or controlled by:
 - (A) the state;
 - (B) a county, city, or town;
 - (C) an Indian tribe, if the land is not held in trust by the United States for the Indian tribe or the Indian tribe's members; or
 - (D) a person other than the federal government; or
 - (ii) school and institutional trust lands as defined in Section 53C-1-103.
- (11) "Remains" means all or part of a physical individual and objects on or attached to the physical individual that are placed there as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture.
- (12) "Review committee" means the Native American Remains Review Committee created by Section 9-9-405.
- (13) (a) "State land" means land owned by the state including the state's:
 - (i) legislative and judicial branches;
 - (ii) departments, divisions, agencies, boards, commissions, councils, and committees; and
 - (iii) institutions of higher education as defined under Section 53B-3-102.
- (b) "State land" does not include:
 - (i) land owned by a political subdivision of the state;

- (ii) land owned by a school district;
- (iii) private land; or
- (iv) school and institutional trust lands as defined in Section 53C-1-103.

Amended by Chapter 114, 2008 General Session

9-9-403. Ownership and disposition of Native American remains.

(1) If Native American remains are discovered on nonfederal lands on or after April 30, 2007, the ownership or control of the Native American remains shall be determined in the following priority:

- (a) first, in the lineal descendants of the Native American;
- (b) second, if the lineal descendants cannot be ascertained, in the Indian tribe that:

- (i) has the closest cultural affiliation with the Native American remains; and
 - (ii) states a claim for the Native American remains; or
- (c) third:
 - (i) in the Indian tribe that is recognized as aboriginally occupying the area in which the Native American remains are discovered, if:

(A) cultural affiliation of the Native American remains cannot be reasonably ascertained;

(B) the land is recognized either by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or through other evidence as the exclusive or joint aboriginal land of some Indian tribe; and

(C) that tribe states a claim for the Native American remains; or

(ii) in a different tribe if:

(A) it can be shown by a preponderance of the evidence that that different tribe has a stronger genetic or cultural relationship with the Native American remains; and

(B) that different tribe states a claim for the Native American remains.

(2) Subject to Subsection (7), Native American remains discovered on nonfederal lands that are not claimed under Subsection (1) shall be disposed of in accordance with rules made by the division:

(a) consistent with Chapter 8, Part 3, Antiquities; and

(b) in consultation with Native American groups, representatives of repositories, and the review committee established under Section 9-9-405.

(3) The intentional removal or excavation of Native American remains from state lands may be permitted only if:

(a) the Native American remains are excavated or removed pursuant to a permit issued under Section 9-8-305;

(b) the Native American remains are excavated or removed after consultation with and written consent of the owner of the state land; and

(c) the ownership or right of control of the disposition of the Native American remains is determined as provided in Subsections (1) and (2).

(4) (a) A person who knows or has reason to know that the person has discovered Native American remains on state lands after March 17, 1992 shall notify, in writing, the appropriate state agency having primary management authority over the lands as provided in Chapter 8, Part 3, Antiquities.

(b) If the discovery occurs in connection with construction, mining, logging, agriculture, or a related activity, the person shall:

- (i) cease the activity in the area of the discovery;
- (ii) make a reasonable effort to protect the Native American remains discovered before resuming the activity; and
- (iii) provide notice of discovery to the appropriate state agency under Subsection (4)(a).

(c) Following notification under Subsections (4)(a) and (b) and upon certification by the head of the appropriate state agency that notification is received, the activity may resume after compliance with Section 76-9-704.

(5) (a) Scientific study of Native American remains may be carried out only with approval of the owner of the Native American remains as established in Subsections (1) and (2).

(b) (i) If ownership is unknown, study before identifying ownership is restricted to those sufficient to identify ownership.

(ii) Study to identify ownership shall be approved only in accordance with rules made by the division in consultation with the review committee.

(c) The Native American remains may not be retained longer than 90 days after the date of establishing ownership.

(6) (a) Ownership of Native American remains shall be determined in accordance with this Subsection (6) if:

(i) there are multiple claims of ownership under Subsection (1) of Native American remains; and

(ii) the division cannot clearly determine which claimant is the most appropriate claimant.

(b) If the conditions of Subsection (6)(a) are met, the appropriate state agency having primary authority over the lands as provided in Chapter 8, Part 3, Antiquities, may retain the remains until:

(i) the multiple claimants for the Native American remains enter into an agreement concerning the disposition of the Native American remains;

(ii) the dispute is resolved through an administrative process:

(A) established by rules made by the division in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; and

(B) that is exempt from Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act; or

(iii) after the administrative process described in Subsection (6)(b)(ii) is complete, the dispute is resolved by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(7) The division may not make rules that impose any requirement on a person who discovers Native American remains or owns or controls nonfederal land that is not state land on which Native American remains are discovered that is not expressly provided for in Section 9-8-309.

(8) For purposes of this part, if Native American remains are discovered on nonfederal land that is not state land, the Antiquities Section is considered the state agency having primary authority over the nonfederal land.

(9) This part does not modify any property rights of a person that owns or controls nonfederal land except as to the ownership of Native American remains.

Amended by Chapter 114, 2008 General Session

9-9-404. Illegal trafficking.

(1) Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, uses for profit, or transports for sale or profit the remains of a Native American without the right of possession to those remains as provided in this part is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. In the case of a second or subsequent violation the person is guilty of a third degree felony.

(2) Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, exchanges, receives, uses for profit, or transports for sale or profit any Native American remains obtained in violation of this part is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. In the case of a second or subsequent violation the person is guilty of a third degree felony.

Enacted by Chapter 286, 1992 General Session

9-9-405. Review committee.

(1) There is created a Native American Remains Review Committee.

(2) (a) The review committee shall be composed of seven members as follows:

(i) four Tribal members shall be appointed by the director from nominations submitted by the elected officials of Indian Tribal Nations described in Subsection 9-9-104.5(2)(b); and

(ii) three shall be appointed by the director from nominations submitted by representatives of Utah's repositories.

(b) A member appointed under Subsection (2)(a)(i) shall have familiarity and experience with this part.

(c) (i) A member appointed under Subsection (2)(a)(i) serves at the will of the director, and if the member represents an Indian Tribal Nation, at the will of that Indian Tribal Nation. Removal of a member who represents an Indian Tribal Nation requires the joint decision of the director and the Indian Tribal Nation.

(ii) A member appointed under Subsection (2)(a)(ii) serves at the will of the director, and if the member represents a repository, at the will of the Division of State History. Removal of a member who represents a repository requires the joint decision of the director and the Division of State History.

(d) When a vacancy occurs in the membership for any reason, the director shall appoint a replacement in the same manner as the original appointment under Subsection (2)(a).

(e) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:

(i) Section 63A-3-106;

(ii) Section 63A-3-107; and

(iii) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

(f) The review committee shall designate one of its members as chair.

(3) The review committee shall:

(a) monitor the identification process conducted under Section 9-9-403 to ensure a fair and objective consideration and assessment of all available relevant information and evidence;

(b) review a finding relating to the following, subject to the rules made by the division under Subsection 9-9-403(6):

(i) the identity or cultural affiliation of Native American remains; or

(ii) the return of Native American remains;

(c) facilitate the resolution of a dispute among Indian Tribal Nations or lineal descendants and state agencies relating to the return of Native American remains, including convening the parties to the dispute if considered desirable;

(d) consult with Indian Tribal Nations on matters within the scope of the work of the review committee affecting these Indian Tribal Nations;

(e) consult with the division in the development of rules to carry out this part;

(f) perform other related functions as the division may assign to the review committee; and

(g) make recommendations, if appropriate, regarding care of Native American remains that are to be repatriated.

(4) A record or finding made by the review committee relating to the identity of or cultural affiliation of Native American remains and the return of Native American remains may be admissible in any action brought under this part.

(5) The appropriate state agency having primary authority over the lands as provided in Chapter 8, Part 3, Antiquities, shall ensure that the review committee has reasonable access to:

(a) Native American remains under review; and

(b) associated scientific and historical documents.

(6) The division shall provide reasonable administrative and staff support necessary for the deliberations of the review committee.

(7) The department shall include in the annual written report described in Section 9-1-208, a description of the progress made, and any barriers encountered, by the review committee in implementing this section during the previous year.

Amended by Chapter 371, 2014 General Session

9-9-406. Savings provision.

Nothing in this part may be construed to:

(1) limit the authority of a state agency to:

(a) return or repatriate Native American remains to Indian tribes or individuals;
or

(b) enter into another agreement with the consent of the lineal descendant or culturally affiliated tribe as to the disposition or control over Native American remains;

(2) delay actions on repatriation requests that are pending on March 17, 1992;

(3) deny or otherwise affect access to any court, except as provided in Subsection 9-9-403(6);

(4) limit any procedural or substantive rights that may otherwise be secured to individuals or Indian tribes; or

(5) limit the application of any state or federal law pertaining to theft or stolen property.

Amended by Chapter 114, 2008 General Session